

# **भारत का राजपत्र** **The Gazette of India**

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 2

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## LOK SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 3rd March, 1969:—

BILL No. 14 OF 1969

*A Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tea (Amendment) Act, 1969.

Short  
title.

29 of 1953.

2. In the Tea Act, 1953 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after section 26, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion  
of new  
section  
26A.

“26A. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board by way of grants or loans such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary.”

Grants  
and loans  
by the  
Central  
Govern-  
ment to  
the Board

3. In section 27 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amend-  
ment of  
section  
27

“(aa) any sum of money that may be paid to the Board by way of grants or loans under section 26A;”

Amend-  
ment of  
section 48.

4. In section 49 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), which came into force on the 1st April, 1954, seeks to provide for the control by the Union Government of the tea industry and for that purpose to establish a Tea Board. The Act also seeks to levy a duty of excise on tea produced in India. Section 10 of the Act sets out the various measures which the Tea Board might, under the control of the Central Government, take for the development of the tea industry. In pursuance of the provisions of this section, the Tea Board has been operating schemes through which it advances long term loans to the tea industry for undertaking extensions or replantations. A scheme for the supply of tea machinery to the tea estates on hire-purchase terms is also being operated. These schemes are financed by loans advanced by the Central Government to the Tea Board. It has also been recently decided, on a review of the requirements of the tea industry for long term development, to assist this industry with a subsidy for replantation of old overaged bushes with a view to ensuring a desirable level of replantation. There is no provision in the Act for the Tea Board receiving either grants-in-aid or loans of the kind that are being advanced to it by the Central Government. It is, therefore, considered necessary to amend the Tea Act, 1953, to enable the Tea Board to receive grants or loans from the Central Government for financing schemes for the development of the tea industry and also to credit such moneys to the Tea Fund to which the net proceeds of the cess are credited and from which the expenses of the Board are met.

2. The present Bill is intended to enable the above objects to be achieved.

3. Opportunity is being taken to substitute sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Act relating to the laying of the rules before each House of Parliament to bring it into conformity with the present pattern.

CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK.

NEW DELHI;

The 19th February, 1969.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF  
THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. 8(3)-Plant(A)168, dated the 18th February, 1969 from Chowdhury Ram Sewak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.]

The President having been informed of the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1969, recommends, under article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution of India, the introduction and consideration of the Bill in the Lok Sabha.

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for grants or loans to be made by the Central Government to the Tea Board since the cess collected under section 25 of the Tea Act, 1953, is not sufficient to meet the cost of the development schemes of the tea industry, such as Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery Hire-Purchase Scheme and the Tea Plantation Subsidy Scheme. These grants or loans by the Central Government are intended to ensure that the activities of the Tea Board do not receive a set-back. The exact amount which may be paid by way of grants or loans will vary from year to year. During 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 130 lakhs for granting loans and a provision of Rs. 5.75 lakhs for granting subsidy under the Replantation Subsidy Scheme have been accepted. For 1969-70, the provisions accepted for granting loans and subsidy are respectively Rs. 116 lakhs and Rs. 43.60 lakhs. It is estimated that a provision of about the same order will be required annually thereafter. Since the provisions of new section 26A are permissive and not mandatory, it is possible for the Central Government to regulate the expenditure. In any case no such expenditure will be incurred without due appropriation made by Parliament from time to time in this behalf.

S. L. SHAKDHER,  
*Secretary.*